

northern track. The Virginian then proceeded east-
 ward to the station under Lieut. J. H. Mer-
 rell volunteered to man the boat.

RECORDED



Dresses, Dresses Everywhere—But Not a Bust to Fit!

All the Society Women of Macon, Ga., Unable to Help Mme. Nordica With the Proper-Size Waist When the Horrid Railroads Failed to Deliver Her Gowns Oh! Such a "Lacing" She Got!

WHO would ever have thought that in a flourishing and aristocratic city of 30,000 inhabitants a distressed prima donna could not find one single evening gown that would fit her?

This was the unique experience of Mme. Lillian Nordica in Macon, Ga. The beauty that induced her to face a concert audience in a borrowed gown that was only a near-fit was fully as great as that of her ancestor, Capt. Joshua Norion, who was one of those brave men who awaited unflinchingly the charge of the Redcoats at Bunker Hill.

Aside from the feelings of caution with which the revelation must inspire every singer who has to travel and be subjected to the liability of delayed trains, lost trunks and baggage smashers, as well as the likelihood of damage to the theatre itself by fire or water, this experience of the great American songbird brings up an interesting comparison of the physical measurements of singers and society women.

The pick and cream of the gala attire of Macon's Four Hundred was at Nordica's disposal, and though she tried on more than two gowns in frenzied succession not one would fit. Yet the imperious Scandinavia, the matronly Isolda, the queenly Elsa, has always been noted for her superb figure and regal carriage. Her laurels in that respect are secure. It could not be her fault. The only logical conclusion is that the society leaders of Macon, Ga., are lacking in figure. They are "not there."

HISTORY has recorded many instances in which dress, or the lack of it, has played an important part. The eating of the apple of knowledge by Eve is traditionally described as the cause of the origin of that most vexatious problem, dress, and from that time down to the present epoch, when diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia were interrupted until a suitable compromise could be found for President Taft, then Secretary of War, in which to go to a ball in his honor in St. Petersburg—there having suddenly appeared a grievous rent in the distinguished guest's trousers—this little matter of dress has been a consideration out of all proportion to its importance.

Many a man has all but forfeited his hope of immortality by vacation because his wife "had nothing to wear." But all this was as nothing to the excitement which followed the disappearance of Madame Nordica's trunks, in which were contained all the diva's apparel with the exception of what she wore when she entered the expectant city of Macon, Ga.

Now, the music lovers of Macon are no more exacting or invidious than those of any other city, but they naturally felt that the payment of five stout iron men per merited an adequate and reasonably quick return. But it was after 10 o'clock when the crowded auditorium was rewarded by the appearance of the great singer in a gown recognized by many of the women present as one worn by Mrs. Walter D. Lamar at the charity ball a few nights before. Mrs. Lamar should carefully preserve that gown and hand it down to posterity, for it was necessary to and prima facie evidence of a brave deed.

It so happened that the sleepy baggage master at St. Augustine, Fla., just neglected to put Madame Nordica's trunks on the train that bore her leisurely to Macon, Ga. This startling fact did not become known to Frederic Shipman, Madame Nordica's manager, until the diva had reached her hotel. It was then 4 o'clock. A blistering telegram revealed the hard fact that the innocent trunks were still reposing in the waiting-room of the St. Augustine station. In fact, they seemed to be intent upon fulfilling to the uttermost the inward meaning of the word "waiting-room," so unconcerned was the tenor of the report to the anxious Mr. Shipman of their absolute safety. St. Augustine is an ancient city and believes in safety rather than speed.

Here was a situation to test the ingenuity of any manager, and Mr. Shipman rose to it. Calling up the biggest department store in the city he peremptorily

ordered that an assortment of evening gowns be sent to Madame Nordica's apartment in the hotel at once.

"Certainly, at once. And what size did madame require, and what were her favorite colors?"

Now these are facts that even a clever manager is not required to know, and Mr. Shipman called one of Madame Nordica's maids to give the necessary information. Inside of an hour a delivery wagon brought thirty gowns to the hotel and madame's rooms assumed the appearance of a fashionable fitting parlor. But not a single gown would fit. And besides, most of the gowns were hobbles and narrow-skirted affairs that made the generously proportioned prima donna look like a butterfly escaping from a cocoon. The solicitous modiste had never encountered a woman of Madame Nordica's proportions, and retired discomfited. None of the other stores was any better supplied.

HERE was the difficulty. It was not that the diva was so tall or so stout or so short or so thin; her development lay along lines that the unmusical models of the Macon, Ga., department stores could not approach. No one familiar with grand opera has failed to notice the great preponderance of weight in the successful singers' class. This weight is not accidental and is a necessity, for it gives stability to the tone. Also it is not fat, as many people suppose, most of it is solid muscle. And a great deal of it is assembled in the region of the chest, for it is here that the singing muscles are located, and these are capable of remarkable development. Madame Nordica has been a singer all her life, is now in the zenith of her career, and it is only natural that her physical proportions should have all the characteristics that make for the results so noticeable in her marvelous voice.

These are the measurements which defeated the modistes:

Height, five feet six inches.
Bust, forty-five inches.
Waist, thirty-two.

Any gown that allowed of proper expansion in the chest—and there were few of them—had that graceful fit below which one is wont to associate with a Mother Hubbard, and none of the gowns that clasped madame's waist with the least intimacy gave any promise of withstanding the tremendous pressure which would be exerted upon it above.

It looked a hopeless business.

Mr. Shipman suddenly belighted him of the society women of Macon, and sent a trusted messenger throughout the entire blue list of Macon society, imploring the loan of an evening gown from any lady whose physical charms came anywhere near approximating those of the singer. The response was generous, and it is doubtful if the plucky little city had ever witnessed such a scene before. The leaders of Macon's social set brought their choicest creations for madame's inspection. But all in vain, Macon ladies were evidently not singers, and Macon modistes had not built their gowns with vocal utilities in view.

But something must be done, and that right soon, for Macon's beauty and chivalry had gathered in enormous numbers at the Auditorium, and had waited there for nearly an hour. Moreover, madame's patience and well-deserved good humor were nearly exhausted, and the endless "trying on" process, which would have killed a woman less strong, was telling upon her.

The last hope was Mrs. Lamar. But Mrs. Lamar's beautiful gown lacked several inches in a necessary zone. Thereupon, madame's resourceful maids decided upon a "loose" rearrangement of the singer's figure, and after a strenuous time on the part of the maids and a most uncomfortable one on the part of the diva, she was certainly laced into Mrs. Lamar's gown and rushed away to the Auditorium.

Had her audience known the difficulties through which Madame Nordica had come and under which she was still laboring there could hardly have been more applause and handclapping than that which welled up to her as she made her last bow and was hurried away by Mr. Shipman to seek that relief for which her very soul wasaching.



Here, You May Observe Madame Nordica and the Bust Development at a Single Glance.

End of Famous Indian Mystery

Correspondence of The Sunday Messenger.

ALLAHABAD, India, April 4.

THE High Court has just decided the crystal gazing murder case by unanimously acquitting Miss Eva Mount Stephens of having caused the death of Miss Garnett Orme at Mussoorie in September last by poisoning her with prussic acid.

Miss Garnett Orme was a woman of fifty who had lived in India for fifteen years. Several years ago she met Miss Eva Mount Stephens, or Mount Stephens, aged thirty-six, formerly employed as a governess. Miss Mount Stephens became Miss Orme's confidential companion.

Through Miss Mount Stephens Miss Orme became interested in crystal gazing. She believed that she could read signs of her approaching death, for which she made all preparations.

In this way Miss Mount Stephens gained great influence over Miss Orme. Messages purporting to come from the spirits of the departed—notably from a Mrs. Winter, who had been killed in an accident—were received through Miss Mount Stephens almost nightly.

Miss Mount Stephens was engaged as governess by Mrs. Mellor, wife of a judge at Berhampore, Bengal, in October, 1910. She told Mrs. Mellor that Miss Orme's death had been predicted, and that she would die within six months. In March Miss Mount Stephens

became greatly agitated on hearing that Miss Orme had booked her passage to England.

Mrs. Mellor accused the governess of neglecting her duties and Miss Mount Stephens resigned.

A MISS JACKSON was invited to go to Lucknow, where Miss Orme had a house, and visit Miss Mount Stephens in September of last year. Miss Orme was staying at that time at Mussoorie.

On the night of September 13 last Miss Mount Stephens, wrote Miss Jackson and said: "Oh, Miss Jackson, I have just seen my cousin." The next day Miss Mount Stephens said she was suffering from a headache and Miss Orme came to see her. She said that she had been told, before leaving England, that she would live with a rich lady who would die and leave her money in the year 1911, in the ninth month, between the 15th and 20th.

Miss Orme was found dead in bed in the hotel at Mussoorie on the morning of September 19. The body had been carefully laid out. An autopsy showed that death was due to poisoning by prussic acid. Miss Mount Stephens benefited under the will which was found.

After a lengthy investigation by the police Miss Mount Stephens was arrested in December and charged with murder. The prosecution maintained that she had every motive and every opportunity for poisoning Miss Orme's death, and that she had purchased the poison.

For the defense it was claimed that Miss Orme committed suicide because of an incurable disease and depression owing to an unhappy love affair.



Madame Nordica.

Evidences of the U. S. Senate's Vanity

A STUDY of the annual report of the secretary of the Senate reveals some interesting facts about our Congressional life. This official is compelled by law to report every item of expense incurred either directly or indirectly for the Senate. All manner of articles are embraced—suggestive of utility and vanity as well. In the last report one finds that four dozen bottles of a well-known brand of cologne were purchased, and also a gallon of another brand scarcely less known. While Senators are considering matters of state they are still somewhat thoughtful of their own personal charms. In their effort to restore falling Senatorial hair the Senators last year consumed several dozen bottles of a celebrated make of hair tonic costing \$26.50 a dozen, as well as several bottles of a grade costing slightly less.

Perfumery is apparently popular in the Senate. A dram of oil of rose, several ounces of rose and heliotrope extract, the choicest the market affords, and numerous jars of massage cream were purchased to enhance the Senatorial pulchritude. One section of the report suggests a well-ordered pharmacy, and indicates that Senators are subject to the common ailments of humanity. Vaseline, kerosene, quinine, Jamaica ginger, a dozen packages of court plaster, Seditz powder, 500 rhinitis tablets, 500 little tablets, a pound of bicarbonate tablets, hoarhound drops, cough drops, gripe tablets, a quart of olive oil, two quarts of ammonia, aromatic spirits of ammonia—these are some of the purchases made to guard the Senatorial health. Quinine pills seem to be a favorite remedy for ordinary ailments, and are bought by the thousand. June 9, 1911, 22,500 five-grain lithia tablets were purchased for the use of the Senators.

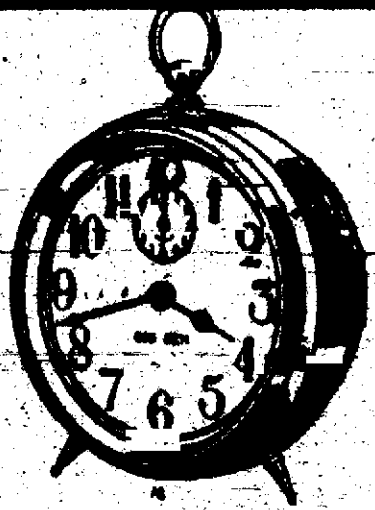
TWO kips of chamois skin, costing \$23, six ounces of bergamot and two ounces of quince seed are enumerated. The members of the upper house of Congress are extremely particular in the use of soap. No common laundry soap answers their purposes. A gross of perfumed soap of the most delicate aroma was imported from France at a cost of \$45. Various other expensive brands of fancy soap were ordered for the use of the fastidious members of the august body. From January 24 to April 28, 1911, the Senators consumed 132 cases of a table water costing \$1,068.

While the members of the Senate are at least up to date in their taste for refreshments and pomatums, yet in some customs they cling tenaciously to the manners of an earlier generation. For example, in the last report of the secretary of the Senate we find several invoices of snuff intended for the Senatorial nostrils.

ONE of the strangest things to be seen about the Senate chamber is the old-fashioned snuff boxes. One of these is at the right of the Vice-President's chair and the other at the left. They are convenient to the doors opening into the Senate chamber from the corridor leading to the marble room. There have been located here since the Senate moved into the present hall in 1850, being brought over from the old Senate chamber. Nor are they mere ornaments, suggestive of the days of short breeches, silk stockings, silver shoe buckles, silk shirts and ruffles, powdered wigs and perukes. They are kept filled and a few of the older Senators can still be seen to visit them and daintily extract pinches of the sacred snuff.

THE use of blotting paper is a comparatively recent innovation. Before it was used various devices were employed to dry the ink on paper. The method adopted by the Senate in the older days was to sprinkle the written page with fine sand. Oddly enough this custom has not been abandoned by the Senate. The desk of every Senator has a sand duster, or pounce box, which rests in a hole in the top of the desk like an ink well. They look more like pepper shakers than anything else. Many of the older Senators employ the sand in preference to blotting paper.





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7-Jewel, in Dust Proof Case, \$5.50 value	\$3.25
15-Jewel, \$9.50 value	\$5.00
17-Jewel, \$12.50 to \$15.00 value	\$7.50
21-Jewel, \$15.00 to \$18.00 value	\$10.00
23-Jewel, \$18.00 to \$20.00 value	\$12.50
25-Jewel, \$20.00 to \$22.00 value	\$15.00
27-Jewel, \$22.00 to \$24.00 value	\$17.50
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421-Jewel, \$416.00 to \$418.00 value	\$510.00
423-Jewel, \$418.00 to \$420.00 value	\$512.50
425-Jewel, \$420.00 to \$422.00 value	\$515.00
427-Jewel, \$422.00 to \$424.00 value	\$517.50
429-Jewel, \$424.00 to \$426.00 value	\$520.00
431-Jewel, \$426.00 to \$428.00 value	\$522.50
433-Jewel, \$428.00 to \$430.00 value	\$525.00
435-Jewel, \$430.00 to \$432.00 value	\$527.50
437-Jewel, \$432.00 to \$434.00 value	\$530.00
439-Jewel, \$434.00 to \$436.00 value	\$532.50
441-Jewel, \$436.00 to \$438.00 value	\$535.00
443-Jewel, \$438.00 to \$440.00 value	\$537.50
445-Jewel, \$440.00 to \$442.00 value	\$540.00
447-Jewel, \$442.00 to \$444.00 value	\$542.50
449-Jewel, \$444.00 to \$446.00 value	\$545.00
451-Jewel, \$446.00 to \$448.00 value	\$547.50
453-Jewel, \$448.00 to \$450.00 value	\$550.00
455-Jewel, \$450.00 to \$452.00 value	\$552.50
457-Jewel, \$452.00 to \$454.00 value	\$555.00
459-Jewel, \$454.00 to \$456.00 value	\$557.50
461-Jewel, \$456.00 to \$458.00 value	\$560.00
463-Jewel, \$458.00 to \$460.00 value	\$562.50
465-Jewel, \$460.00 to \$462.00 value	\$565.00
467-Jewel, \$462.00 to \$464.00 value	\$567.50
469-Jewel, \$464.00 to \$466.00 value	\$570.00
471-Jewel, \$466.00 to \$468.00 value	\$572.50
473-Jewel, \$468.00 to \$470.00 value	\$575.00
475-Jewel, \$470.00 to \$472.00 value	\$577.50
477-Jewel, \$472.00 to \$474.00 value	\$580.00
479-Jewel, \$474.00 to \$476.00 value	\$582.50
481-Jewel, \$476.00 to \$478.00 value	\$585.00
483-Jewel, \$478.00 to \$480.00 value	\$587.50
485-Jewel, \$480.00 to \$482.00 value	\$590.00
487-Jewel, \$482.00 to \$484.00 value	\$592.50
489-Jewel, \$484.00 to \$486.00 value	\$595.00
491-Jewel, \$486.00 to \$488.00 value	\$597.50
493-Jewel, \$488.00 to \$490.00 value	\$600.00
495-Jewel, \$490.00 to \$492.00 value	\$602.50
497-Jewel, \$492.00 to \$494.00 value	\$605.00
499-Jewel, \$494.00 to \$496.00 value	\$607.50
501-Jewel, \$496.00 to \$498.00 value	\$610.00
503-Jewel, \$498.00 to \$500.00 value	\$612.50
505-Jewel, \$500.00 to \$502.00 value	\$615.00
507-Jewel, \$502.00 to \$504.00 value	\$617.50
509-Jewel, \$504.00 to \$506.00 value	\$620.00
511-Jewel, \$506.00 to \$508.00 value	\$622.50
513-Jewel, \$508.00 to \$510.00 value	\$625.00
515-Jewel, \$510.00 to \$512.00 value	\$627.50
517-Jewel, \$512.00 to \$514.00 value	\$630.00
519-Jewel, \$514.00 to \$516.00 value	\$632.50
521-Jewel, \$516.00 to \$518.00 value	\$635.00
523-Jewel, \$518.00 to \$520.00 value	

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MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1912.

AGAIN IT'S T. R.

LITTLE by little the logic of events is forcing the adherents of President Taft to recognize the plain truth. When Colonel Roosevelt threw his hat into the ring they sneered; when Illinois gave him a sweeping majority in its primaries they began to wonder; and when Pennsylvania declared for him by a majority no less decisive they were seriously alarmed. Now Oregon and Nebraska have spoken and, as in practically every state where the people have a chance to speak, they have declared for Roosevelt by majorities which almost put his opponent out of the running.

Result: profound discouragement in the Taft camp, and repeated assurance from Representative McKinley that it is of no importance anyway, that this particular vote is of no significance, for the President is certain to be nominated next June regardless of Roosevelt's exertions.

We admire Mr. McKinley's confidence, real or assumed, even though we have no desire to share in it. Like the little boy who whistled when he passed the graveyard at night, to keep up his courage, the manager of the Taft campaign seeks to renew the flagging courage of his followers after each successive defeat by issuing statements telling them that everything is lovely, that they are bound to win anyway regardless of Roosevelt's continued victories in the various state primaries.

But somehow they do not win. Somehow one state after another instructs its delegates for Roosevelt. The list is becoming formidable. The standpat organs which argued two weeks ago that the Illinois primaries were of no significance "because Taft will win anyway," are now changing their tune. They are gravely questioning whether, after all, Taft is really the choice of his party.

As a matter of practical politics most of the Republican press and all of the Republican politicians want a "winner." They care very little whether his name is Roosevelt or Taft, but they want to be as certain as possible that he can win at the polls next November. The repeated and overwhelming repudiations of Taft in the preferential primaries are proving to them that the President is not the man. Wherever his candidacy is actually submitted to the voters it is repudiated. It was so in the eleven Colorado counties that had preferential primaries, and it was so in North Dakota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Nebraska, and other states. In every case the vote is for a Progressive, nearly always for Roosevelt but in one or two instances for La Follette. At any rate it is invariably against Taft.

It can be only a matter of a very few weeks, at most, until the politicians who control the Southern votes in the convention will see the inevitable trend, and then there will be a stampede to the Roosevelt camp. New York with its uninstructed delegation will fall in line, and the triumph will be complete.

Once more we remark that this is another Roosevelt year.

SOCIALISTS—MORE VARIETIES

THE socialists called Utopians, Fabians, Christian socialists and State socialists are of less importance, both in numbers and influence, than the Marxists and the revisionists. The Utopians were the earliest form of socialists. They are not interested in economic theories; they are idealists. In many cases they have attempted to form ideal communities. Such attempts have been made for a century but none has succeeded in eliminating private property and competition.

The Fabian Society was organized in England in 1884. Its members were neither Utopians nor Marxists. The aim of the society has been to spread socialistic ideas by the dissemination of knowledge on the subject, rather than by organized political movement, advocating this or that reform as opportunity indicated. The membership of the society is only 1,500, yet it has followers all over the world who coincide with the Fabian point of view. These are called Fabian socialists.

The Christian socialists are those who

socialism is the best means of securing the application of Christian doctrines. Christian socialists are more interested in the golden rule and the brotherhood of man than in economic doctrines.

State socialists are those who believe in an extension of the principle of government ownership without, however, any change in the relations existing between the classes of society.

In an article on "The Rising Tide of Socialism" (Journal of Political Economy for October, 1911) Professor R. E. Hoxie gave an excellent explanation of the reasons for the varieties of opinion to be found among socialists. It is this:

There seems to be a definite law of development or evolution which applies both to the individual and to the group. The law is this: The creedalism and immutability of socialism, other things being equal, vary inversely with its age and responsibility. The average socialist recant begins as a theoretical idealist and develops gradually into a constructive opportunist. Add a taste of real responsibility and he is hard to distinguish from a liberal reformer. It is the same with the movement. These socialist successes in general, therefore, are a training school of constructive democracy. This fact should calm the fears and allay the prejudices of all those who have a real faith in the people.

It is inevitable that there should have developed striking differences of opinion among socialists. Any large movement acquires the adherence of many men of many minds. Socialism, as well as Republicanism or Christianity, embraces both conservative and radical minds. The following statement may seem paradoxical but it is true: There is such a thing as a standpat socialist. He is the man who has swallowed the Marxian theory whole and has thereby developed indigestion, but who refuses to vary his diet. The attempts of people, both socialists and non-socialists, to make socialism a non-evolving creed is doomed to failure.

Untimely Optimism

By WALT MASON

I was sitting by my gate weeping over an unkind fate. Everything was wrong that day, for my chickens wouldn't lay, but just loafed around the coop; and old Dobbin had the croup, and the cow had gone insane—she had suffrage on the brain—and the cat was having fits, and the dog, a lovely Spitz, seemed to have the rabies bad, and my heart was sick and sad. So I sat there shedding brine from these china eyes of mine, weeping like some stricken deer till the yard was full of tears. Then an optimist came by; he had sunshine in his eye, and he slapped me on the back till I heard my wisdom crack. And there came this cheerful spasm from the large and yawning chasm in his feasting countenance: "Do not worry! Sing and dance!" So I slew him where he stood, with a chunk of wet elm wood. For I've found that when I'm sore optimism is a bore, and I do not care to hear people utter words of cheer. If you murmur and console I can stand your rigmarole; if you come and help me fuss I'll enjoy the little fuss. When all things are going right and I'm reeking with delight, then the optimist may come, making sunny language him.

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THE DAILY CHIT CHAT
By RUTH CAMERON

"It is only now and then that a man learns something, but he forgets the whole day long. Our memory is like a sieve that with time and use holds less and less."
—Schopenhauer.

How long is it since you have "visited school?" I have always believed that it is every mother's bounden duty to visit, at least once a term, the school where her children are spending almost half their waking hours. Lately I have been convinced that it would be a mighty good thing if others besides mothers "visited school" once in a while.

For what purpose, you ask? Well, partly for the pleasure of the memories and associations which such an experience would arouse. But more for the interesting and instructive purpose of discovering how little we really know after all, how much more than we, even the little pig-tailed and freckle-faced boys and girls know.

Perhaps you think I am overstating that. If you do, it is all the more reason you should accept my invitation some day. Believe me, no group of college professors will make you more aware of your colossal ignorance than a class of grammar school youngsters reciting their freshly-learned lessons.

So the class is in geography and they are going over the capitals and principal cities of the various countries. How often do you know the answer before it is given? Unless you are over 60, and thus of the old school which really learned things like geography, you will probably be amazed to find how little you know.

Not long ago I went to an evening party where the hostess surprised us by substituting a geographical game for the conventional entertainment. There were half a dozen questions to answer, such as the capitals of all the countries, questions which should have been comparatively simple to all of us, but I assure you there was no trouble in selecting the prize winner. He was a man considerably over 60 who had learned those things in the good old-fashioned way. The only difficulty was to decide among the candidates for the consolation prize.

Suppose the lesson is in history, and the dates of some of the big events in our history are called for, will you be any better off than you were in the geography class?

Or suppose the class in spelling holds the floor, do you think you would stand at the head of the class if you entered into competition with the youngsters?

"It is only now and then that a man learns something, but he forgets the whole day long." How much we have forgotten, and how very little we really know, after all. Truly it is a most humbling and instructive lesson which the little scholars will turn teacher to teach us!

Don't think this is all just talk, but some day when you have a chance, try "visiting school." You will learn quite as much as the scholars, and your lesson will be about that most important of all subjects—yourself.

CENTERSHOTS

By ED HOWE

A day's work has been steadily decreasing for hundreds of years.

You may think that, in the confusion, a bride won't notice it if you do not send her a present; but she will.

After the average boy learns to read and write, you might as well take him out of school, he never seems to learn much after that. It is the girls who are ambitious to teach, and are known as "good students."

An unfortunate love affair is more disastrous for a woman than a business failure is for a man.

Don't hate people; if you can't love them, laugh at them. It is a sign of weakness to hate so viciously that you are disturbed by it.

A politician in office takes a gentlemanly interest in a campaign, but it is the politician who is out, and wants in, who kicks up the big dust.

After every business failure, it develops that some very shaky men get credit at banks.

When a woman says she is "all in rags," she means that her aprons are about worn out, and that she must make a new supply.

A man I know has told me every week for 30 years that times are hard, and business dull. Yet he has made a fortune.

If a hard-working man takes a day off, it takes him at least three days to get the harness fitted again.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

THE TITANIC DISASTER.

To the Editor of The Gazette:
From time immemorial was the human family an eye-witness to catastrophes that left an indelible impress on our minds. Fear and religion was its resultant effect.

Of all the hostile natural elements fire and water was feared the most. Barring epidemics and natural death, the former were the two great agencies for religious fervor. But as mankind progressed it has obtained mastery over the elements. It not only learned how to avoid those geographically uninhabitable places, but has put those elements under control by artificial devices. And thanks to our ingenuity, the human family can now live in a state of comparative ease and be at peace with not only the elements, but with God himself.

Yet with all these, is human life more secure today than in ancient times? Are we not paying the same toll of human life today as our forefathers did centuries ago?

Railroad and mine disasters are of such frequent occurrence that we have grown to look upon them with apathy. Religious or racial wars may be a thing of the past, but its equivalent, our industrial and commercial wars, with all the struggles between capital and labor, with all its attendant horrors, is rampant in our midst today. And this disaster to the Titanic has chilled the blood in our veins is the latest instance of the phenomenal paradox of modern civilization.

We have conquered the impossible as it were, and the things we have ourselves created, have proven veritable monsters of death and destruction. In other words, our civilization has made us masters of the elements of life, but for insatiable craving for its luxuries is leading us to our doom.

The Titanic's maiden trip across the Atlantic was not for the purpose of overtaking passengers and cargo to New York, but to "smash records." When Captain Smith was warned of nearby icebergs by Marconi telegraph, his sporting blood was up, and instead of taking a southern route by way of precaution, he was intent upon breaking records made by other transatlantic liners, and took the shortest cut at full speed—to the jaws of death.

Altogether, Gugenheim and Isidor wanted to smash the record of making the most profit by the smallest investment and in the shortest time, and for the Twentieth Century Limited, plunges into the Hudson. Coal mines crowded with human beings, blow up to atoms. Workmen in the factories and the mills get killed, maimed, every day. Two hundred and fifty girls are crowded in one loft of a waist factory, many stories high; an insignificant rag becomes ignited and so many victims burn to a crisp. Surface travel, at 60 miles an hour, is too slow for our sporting blood. We want airplanes and hundreds of our bravest men fall victims to the machines that they themselves have created.

And now comes the Titanic Star Line company, disinterested with the fact that the billows of the monstrous Atlantic become subdued by human ingenuity, and a transatlantic trip made to a certain degree of safety—they launched the Titanic to smash previous fast records, and to use the words of the Titanic engineer, "They sacrificed safety for beauty," and 1,600 lives of our best men was the terrible price we paid.

We are building formidable battleships and our brave soldiers get blown up by its own powder. Europe is groaning under the yoke of poverty and famine, yet cheerfully bears the enormous expense of its tremendous armies. And what for? Simply to gratify personal vanities to show off before the other fellow.

What profit we by the fact that the Titanic's male passengers have displayed chivalry and gone down to their watery graves like heroes? Nature intended that they should live, for the world needs Archibald Butt and Isidor Straus. The latter has saved thousands of poor babies in New York city by giving them fresh milk and ice free during the summer months. Now under peculiar conditions of today, he gave up his life in some insignificant woman or babe. And by this sacrifice, New York babies will have to perish this summer.

But a worthy example is brought to light in connection with Mr. Straus' death, of the self-sacrificing wife's fidelity and human devotion of Mrs. Straus to her husband. This illustrious woman was given several chances by her husband and sailors of the doomed vessel, but she refused to leave since her husband had to die. This is a relic of the ancient "family life" and the fidelity that nature intended us to live. Sit up and take notice, ye American divorcees seeking wives and husbands!

And parallel to this exemplary story, we see the action of the youthful bride of John Jacob Astor, who has dared so much public criticism by marrying the divorced multimillionaire, who was twice her age. Were her embraces loving enough not to be separated from her husband as those of the venerable Mrs. Straus? No, they were shams. There was no romantic love between them. Nature has not matched them.

This is the superficiality of modern civilization. We have forsaken the good natural instincts and have accepted artificiality as a virtue. We have conquered and harnessed nature for our daily needs but become slaves to our passion for luxury. Train the Titanic catastrophe serve us as a moral lesson for our common good in the future.

Colorado Springs, April 21.

A PROSPECTOR'S LUCK.

To the Editor of The Gazette:
Thirteen years ago I was prospecting at St. Peter's Dome and found some gold. I had been encouraged many a prospector to follow me and find the lead from whence it came. I located my claims and have been here summer and winter ever since. It was not long after locating at the dome that I

had a visiting prospector, C. J. Epener. He had then been prospecting for some years about a mile from here. The late W. S. Stratton was already interested here. At one time he and "Back" (a prospector from Arizona) were at Cripple Creek. When Stratton was at Cripple Creek he got up a lot of money and put it up to work. Epener stayed there two days. The dome looked better to him, so he returned; later on he opened up general and thought he had struck it rich. Epener put up some money to work at St. Peter's Dome and was one of the first to go up to Cripple Creek to prospect. Epener stayed there two days. The dome looked better to him, so he returned; later on he opened up general and thought he had struck it rich. Epener put up some money to work at St. Peter's Dome and was one of the first to go up to Cripple Creek to prospect. Epener stayed there two days. The dome looked better to him, so he returned; later on he opened up general and thought he had struck it rich. 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Mr. Perkins, while in New York, selected some of the newest ideas in woollens, and had them made up to his special order, by one of the largest cap makers.

These Special Order Caps, in the snappiest Spring shapes, have just arrived.

Highly attractive patterns in Tweeds, Scotchies, Cheviots and Homespuns.

One, one-fifty and two.

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Perkins Shearer

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Never has jewelry been more beautiful, nor more in demand than at the present day. Not the common kind found in Bazaars and Bookstands, but jewelry of real artistry and where originality of design is combined with skill, ingenuity and love of the art.

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12 North Tejon St.
Artistic Designs

Watch



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Gentlemen, get the h-b-it. Have your suit perfectly pressed in 8 minutes, only 35c. Suit thoroughly cleaned and pressed in 30 minutes, only \$1.00.

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Panamas cleaned, blocked and bleached by Cuban process. No acids used.
Ladies' Hats Cleaned and Blocked
102 EXCHANGE PLACE
Opp. U. S. Express Co.

WANT AD IN THE GAZETTE IS WHAT BRINGS RESULTS

DEMOCRATS TO GIVE DOLLAR DINNER IN KE

Colo. Federation Holds Forth on Eve of its Convention.
Skinner President

A dollar dinner will be given at the Antlers hotel here on the evening of April 22, the eve of the Democratic state convention, by the Colorado Federation of the National Federation of Democratic Clubs. The members living in Denver and surrounding towns will have the opportunity of a special treat. Preparations are being made for about 300 persons.

The officers of the state organization are:

Senator M. A. Skinner of this city, president.

Leo Vincent, secretary.

Executive Committee—M. A. Skinner, Charles W. Franklin, Denver; Theodore C. Hode, Salida; John T. Bottom, Denver; W. H. Esworthy, Fort Collins; T. W. Monell, Montrose.

The speakers at the dollar dinner will include:

Henry M. Teller, Denver.
Thomas Rainey, Leadville.
Ex-Governor Alva Adams, Pueblo.
Senator M. A. Skinner.
Senator Jack Crowley, Rocky Ford.
T. J. O'Donnell, Denver.
Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Denver.
Senator John T. Joyce, Silverton.
Ex-Governor C. S. Thomas, Denver.
Senator John H. Lewis, Montrose.
E. L. Reagenier, Idaho Springs.
Senator John A. Cross, Loveland.
T. M. Patterson, Denver.
Henry J. Arnold, Denver.
Gov. John F. Shaffroth, Denver.
C. H. Wolfe, editor Tribune, Greeley.

The federation has an active organization in most of the counties of the state. The county presidents thus far selected are:

Adams—R. G. Webster
Arapahoe—W. M. Morgan
Baker—George Allen
Boulder—L. O. Hawkins
Chaffee—Senator T. J. Ebbert
Cheyenne—H. Y. Tarrwater
Clear Creek—Don J. McDonald
Conejos—F. W. Swanson
Custer—John H. Lewis
Delta—T. J. Harshman
Denver—Henry J. Arnold, Edwin V. Blake
Douglas—J. P. Vaughan
El Paso—H. H. Seldomridge
Dr. G. D. Kennedy
Garfield—Fred Gaylord
Gibson—Senator H. C. Bondinger
Grand Judge Robert E. Palm
Guadalupe—Judge Hetherington
Jackson—Dr. P. W. Fisher
Jefferson—Representative R. F. Carter
Lake—T. M. Roney
La Plata—Representative George Weaver
Lincoln—Frank E. Lewis
Logan—J. H. King
Mesa—Dr. S. W. Green
Mineral—W. I. Leary
Moffat—Judge R. W. Finley
Montrose—Senator J. J. Tobin
Montezuma—P. B. Gates
Morgan—Dr. E. E. Evans
Otero—A. S. Marshall
Park—C. F. Link
Pueblo—J. Knox Burton, Alva Adams
Rio Blanco—W. S. Montcomery
Rio Grande—J. C. Gilbreath
Routt—Albert A. Mann
San Juan—F. J. Hawdon
Sedgewick—Omer C. Flora
Summit—D. H. Tobin
Washington—F. W. McIntire
Weld—M. J. Walsh
Yuma—Frank Hawks

Life of Tire Shown.

The illustrated talk is in three parts, each depicting a period in the life of the automobile tire as it comes from the tree of South America into its use on the machine. The first period of the talk deals with the gathering of the rubber from the tree. The pictures show natives of South America tapping the trees and drawing the milk and preparing same for shipment by boiling it down and cooling into blocks. The trees are opened with an ax and small cups held beneath the opening to receive the juice much as we tap maple syrup trees. The sap is then gathered and taken to camp where native women boil it and cool great masses of it over sticks. There are millions and millions of trees in the great rubber producing districts of the Amazon as yet untapped according to Mr. Tillisch.

The second part of the lecture is composed of films made at the great Akron rubber plant.

Scenes at Factory.

They show the arrival of the raw product and the way in which from that point take the spectator through every part of the plant. He sees the rubber run through various machines, which take out the dirt and perform various other offices necessary to its preparation for use on the motor vehicle. One of the most interesting facts in connection with the making of automobile tires is the use of cotton fabric made so carefully that it costs more than many qualities of silks. This cotton is carefully selected and carefully woven. Tire makers have tried silks and other fabrics, only to find that cotton is best by reason of its quality to mix with the rubber so as to form a compact thickness.

To be prepared for the road the rubber first goes through the refining process by which all dirt and grit are removed. To do this is a costly many times and rolled between heavy iron rollers, which mash up any remaining substance that may have remained from the first washing. While this rolling process is going on streams of water are played on the rubber to take away what dirt the rollers have dislodged.

How Tires Are Built.

Other machines cut the rubber and the cloth into strips of the correct width and length for building up the tire. They are cut on the bias so that the strain of use on the rim may fall the correct way with the grain of the material.

Each tire is built up on a mould and after being processed until complete in every other detail is sent by mechanical device into compartments, where it is subjected to great heat under heavy pressure. This welds the tire material into a homogeneous substance that will stand the wear and tear it is intended for. The storehouse of the company covers 2,500 tires a day are made in itself covers a large area. This is a lecture on rubber tires that cannot be missed by those interested in keeping down the expense of their automobile bills.

FRANKLIN BANQUET TONIGHT

Dr. James H. Franklin, pastor of the First Baptist church, who soon will leave Colorado Springs to take up his work as secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary society will be tendered a farewell banquet at the First Presbyterian church this evening at 8 o'clock, in appreciation of his services here.

The Rev. W. W. Barnett, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will act as toastmaster and addresses will be given as follows:

"Dr. Franklin, One of Us," the Rev. J. S. Wilson, "Our Pastor," Chas. P. Bennett, "The Pastor and the Young Man," E. B. Simmons, "The Pastor and Civic Affairs," Dr. W. W. Flora, and "The Call Beyond," the Rev. Samuel Garvin. Arthur C. Day will sing a solo, and special music will be furnished by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra.

PROTEST MEETING TONIGHT

Another meeting to protest against the proposed closing of Charyanna avenue between Nevada and Weber, will be held this evening at the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at which will be submitted the report of the committee appointed to secure more signatures to the petitions.

This committee consists of George M. Young, Edward Stark, the Rev. Ira Barnett, R. D. Munson, A. D. Holman, Theodore Fisher, Dr. G. W. Dickey, C. G. Whitte, Burns Seelye, O. E. Buckman and the Rev. J. P. Hutchison.

TO TELL OF PLANS FOR YOUNG WOMAN'S CAMP

Mrs. Curran of Boulder, state secretary of the Westminster guild, will tell about the plans for building a young women's camp at Chautauque in Boulder, before an interdenominational meeting at the Y. W. C. A. rooms, 320 DeGraft building, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Representatives from the young women's societies of the various churches will be in attendance, and an enthusiastic meeting is expected.

Committee to Meet Tonight to Discuss Funds for Ball Park

The committee of 100 appointed by Chairman Dunning to devise means to raise funds for the proposed new ball park will meet tonight at 8 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Three hundred shares of stock have been issued, which will be sold at \$10 each. The \$3,000 thus raised is deemed enough to equip the grounds.

A site just outside the city limits, on South Nevada avenue, has already been leased, and will be fitted up in the most modern style, the plan being to give Colorado Springs fans the best ball park possible. President Bidwell also assures the city of a first-class team.

The park will be within a five-minute ride from the business center, and will be easily reached by automobile or carriage, and being outside of the city limits will not be subject to municipal regulations regarding Sunday ball.

BROOKS PRESIDENT STATE WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

Franklin E. Brooks of this city was elected president of the Colorado Water Users association at a meeting of the trustees in Denver Saturday. The executive committee will meet at the Albany hotel in Denver next Friday at 2 p. m., when arrangements may be made to remove the headquarters of the association from Pueblo to Denver.

It is the purpose of the organization to seek amendments in existing water laws making them more favorable to the owners of rights, and to start a campaign of education among water users of the state in regard to the conservation and protection of the water supply of Colorado.

Mr. Brooks is in Boston, but is expected back in time for the meeting.

TALKS AT Y. M. C. A. ON ATHLETICS IN ORIENT

At yesterday afternoon's meeting at the Y. M. C. A., Alfred H. Swan of Chicago spoke on "High Ideals in Athletics, and Athletics in the Orient." Mr. Swan, who will sail next autumn to take up his work as physical director of the Shanghai, China, association, said that the work of the Y. M. C. A. has taken great strides since the formation of the republic and the awakening of the New China.

With regard to high ideals in athletics, Mr. Swan brought out several points which the association tries to impress in its athletic work. One of these is, that might does not make right. This is taught the young athletes by a careful system of hand-pumping and classification by weight, so that the smaller and less able ones are on an equality with their more fortunate rivals. Power of will also is developed through care of the body and in teaching the ability to call on reserve for aid. Mr. Swan told how at the Olympic games he has seen an American and an English runner neck and neck near the finish, and of the American calling on his reserve of strength and falling across the tape, a winner while the Englishman lost through his inability to muster his reserves, though he finished in better condition than the other man.

ATHLETICS OPPOSED TO DECEIT

The administration of athletics is directly opposed to deceit, and, as Mr. Swan declared the speaker, in no other branch of human endeavor is deceit so quickly discovered and so severely punished. Through athletics, wisely supervised, even the most violent natures are subdued, and the most deceitful are taught that deceit does not pay.

The Chinese said Mr. Swan, lack many of the very qualities which athletic education aims to develop. The old heathen philosophy induces the idea that might makes right. They are inclined to quit in the face of evident superiority. The weaker sex is ruled with a rod of iron. "Had the Titanic been a Chinese boat," he said, "the women and children could have been the last ones to be thought of, and the coolets, instead of hiding under the seats in the lifeboats, would have thrown the weaker ones into the sea." The race has no fund of reserve strength, Mr. Swan declared, and the idea of deriving pleasure from physical exercise is unknown. Exercise is associated only with work, which the upper classes hold in contempt, the custom of allowing the servants to grow long being for the purpose of showing that the possessor has done no manual labor.

"The work of the association and the ideals which it upholds will be of incalculable benefit among this people," declared Mr. Swan.

Dr. Vere Stiles Richards had charge of the music at the meeting. The lesson of the day was taken from the 138th Psalm.

How many CUPS will a dollar?

If you know how many cups of coffee you get to the pound you can quickly figure whether or not 80 cents or 100 cents make you a dollar.

That is about the difference in strength between Derr's fresh, dry-roasted coffee and other coffees.

You make ten more cups to each pound, hundred more cups in ten pounds an approximate saving of ten more cents to each pound, hundred more cents to ten pounds, and so on.

See the saving?

Buy a hundred cents' worth of coffee for a dollar today.

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Makers of Fine Candies
20 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 640

DR. C. B. WILCOX GIVES TALK ON IMMORTALITY

Dr. C. B. Wilcox of Denver spoke at the Colorado college vespers yesterday on "Immortality," taking as his text the final clause of Job, 19:26, "Where is He?" Dr. Wilcox said that when we die, nothing that we can see has left the body, but there are realities in the world that are not obvious to the senses, such as gravitation, a very real but not visible thing.

"The real man is not visible," said Dr. Wilcox. "We see only the visible incarnation, the body, which, as scientists tell us, changes totally every seven years. Thus a man who attains the age of 70 has changed 10 times in his life, while his personality remains the same, as the real man, the invisible man, is not affected by the changes going on in the body. Now is the immortal tenacity affected by the impermanence of the machine? Whether the senses are in working condition, whether the brain is in perfect health, the personality still remains the same."

Socrates said to his friends after he drank the poisoned cup of hemlock, when they asked him what to do with his body, "Bury me, if you can catch me. Where is he?" Somewhere out of the body, where environment corresponds to character. When we were born we were born into a suitable environment, a world to see and eyes to see the world, air to breathe and lungs to breathe it, an earth to stand on. We go where our spiritual gravitation takes us.

"Death takes us from one place to another but does not affect our character. The look on earth and in the sky, the same look, the vulture feeding on carrion, and floating in the blue above is the same vulture. The difference is in the altitude."

The greatest asset a young man or woman can start out life with is character.

Victor Hugo said, "I am immortal. I feel it and I know it. Death is not a wall, but a door, a twilight which indicates the dawn, the planning of the wings for a loftier flight. Look up into God's eternal blue, like a bird, reference to the other life."

Personal Mention

A. H. Munger of Kansas City is registered at the Alamo hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Forward of Sacramento, Cal., are guests at the Alamo.

Dr. George M. Ross is at the Alamo for a short time.

George H. Paul and A. S. Bridger of Washington, D. C., are registered at the Alamo.

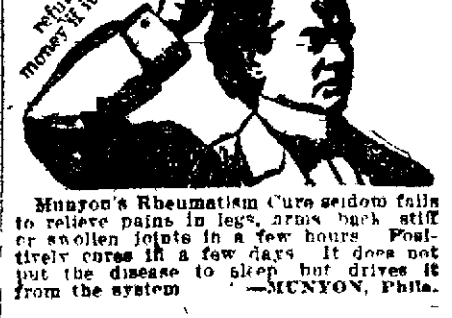
COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES

Johnson Dentist, Exchange Bank Bldg.

Miss Mary McCane is spending Sunday in Denver.

Walter H. Jordan of John Kan is visiting friends in Colorado City for a few days.

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To the seashell's spiral sound
Thy voice that brings the sound
The soft sea-murmurs that you hear
Within are captured from your ear

You do poets and their song
A grievous wrong
If your own soul does not bring
To their high imagining
As much beauty as they sing
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich

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HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Edited by
E. E. Overholt

BILLY NOLAN TELLS OF FIGHT MANAGERS WORK

By BILLY NOLAN.
The duties of a boxer's manager are confined to an interesting and highly profitable business.

You ask me what I consider the duties of a fighter's manager. To begin with, fighter and manager should have a thorough understanding of the boxing game. If your protegee has not absolute confidence in your ability and honesty the storm of trouble will be constantly brewing. To begin with, he must understand the boxing game from A to Z, must be endowed with good common sense, knowing how to train and condition his man, and be able to fill any particular branch of the work he likes others to do. If the rubber game you should be ready to take his place, go on the road with him, or, in fact, do any of the many details that are connected with the business. However, I consider the public and the greatest asset. First of all, the fighter, as well as the manager, must give this department of their business the most attention. Without the press notices the fighter's drawing ability from a financial point of view would be worth nothing.

I have known of young fighters who were great boxers, and had the make up and qualifications of champions who were getting big money, while three boys were boxing for small purses. The trouble was that they were not known to the public, and certain existing circumstances, such as relatives and well wishers, who were not qualified, were in the way of putting these boys to the front. Managing a pugilist is no easy task. Very few of the many that follow this calling ever end upon the right side of the ledger.

You must take the bitter with the sweet, and believe me, there is always an overproduction of the former.

If the principal makes a bad showing, or gets beaten, it was the manager's fault. If you hold out for a certain amount of money for your protegee and you are a wolf or a highwayman. These are phrases that are just a few of the pleasant things that come your way in the Queensberry game. On the other hand, if you overlook a few of these points your principal is looking up another manager, and you are ditched.

Always bear in mind if you do not get your boy about twice as much as he would get himself you had better look up another job.

If a fighter could do this himself what use would he have for a manager?

Matchmaking is a very important factor in the successful career of a rising pugilist or a champion, and while the Marquis of Queensberry rules seem to be very plainly worded, a shrewd manager can take many advantages over another. I know of one particular interpretation of the rule, in a very important match, which won the battle for the winner, as it had given him a decided advantage.

I have often been asked, "Why do you refuse to accept so and so to referee this contest?" You have accepted him before? Referees are like fighters, they have their own peculiar ways in action. For instance, I may prefer one referee for Attell and refuse the same man if I were handling Nelson. This is a manager's right. There are many other details one has to be posted on, for instance.

I will mention, for example, Packy McFarland could do 135 pounds as easily in the summer time back in Milwaukee as he could do 135 in the winter. This may seem strange, but it is a fact. You could not get Packy to come out to San Francisco and make 135 pounds any time of the year, as it would be impossible for him to make it. You can depend on it, "a match well made is half won."

KANSAS CITY JUDGE IN FAVOR SANE AUTO LAWS

Judge E. P. Halstead of Kansas City, who has a practical working knowledge of an automobile in order to mete out justice in the automobile cases brought before him, says that common sense should be the basis of automobile legislation.

Liberal and sane laws should direct the framing of all laws, and the magistrate should interpret them in a like spirit and be given power to make the punishment fit the crime.

"First," says he, "we must accept the automobile as a permanent and important part of our traffic. Then we must regulate its speed, signal, lights, etc., in the same wise, practical way that we regulate other traffic problems, with an eye to the rights of all concerned."

"In fixing fines and rules can be followed. A decision should be based upon the peculiar circumstances involved."

"A man was brought before me charged with speeding 30 miles an hour. But he was guilty of more than excessive speed. He had raced his car past a school house, where the street was thronged with children. It was not his fault that there was no serious accident and I fined him \$200."

"That is the limit fine in Kansas City. I rarely fine a motorist more than \$500, however. Nothing is gained by excessive fines. The idea is to make the offender feel that he cannot escape just punishment."

"Then we have an advantage in this city in that all appeals in these cases are heard within two weeks, an interval too short for witnesses to go away or forget. That discourages appeals."

"We have little trouble here over the warning signal problem. Here again, the magistrate must exercise good sense. A signal is meant to warn and it must be in the proper position. It stands to reason that it must be abrupt and harsh and loud enough to always be heard. If anyone makes a nuisance of it by sounding it unnecessarily, the man is at fault, not the signal. No motorist need fear punishment here who uses his signal sanely, as the body of motorists do."

"And so with the muffler cut-out and the smoke nuisance. The use of the muffler is not necessary, hence it is viewed as inexcusable. In starting a car a little smoke is unavoidable, but continuous smoking is unnecessary and a nuisance, that will not be tolerated."

"We regulate that in the solution of all these problems. We will never progress by drastic restriction."

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D. U. and Tigers Meet on Track and Ball Field

Denver University and the Tigers will clash on the diamond Friday, and Saturday the dual track meet will be held in the capital city. The Tiger-Aggie game, which was scheduled for last Saturday, may be played next week. Because of the track meet and the game Friday, Coach Forbach deemed it inadvisable to stake the latter contest this week.

300 MILES OF RACING FOR EASTERN YACHT CLUB

BOSTON, April 21.—Three hundred miles of racing are provided for in the summer schedule of the Eastern Yacht club, which was announced recently.

The first event for the larger yachts will start this year from Newport, R. I., instead of New London, Conn., and will give the boats a 150-mile run around Cape Cod, with the finish at Marblehead. This race is for the Clark trophy.

The annual regatta will be held at Marblehead July 2, and on July 4 the annual cruise to Maine will commence, with a 75-mile run to Portland and short races from there to Bar Harbor.

The fleet will race back from Bar Harbor to Marblehead on July 12 for the Norman cup, and as the finish is not expected to be later than July 14, the large boats will have time to join in the Larchmont and New York Yacht club's racing in Long Island sound in late July and early August.

Commodore Robert Trout Paine, 24, is the new commander of the Eastern Yacht club fleet this year.

When the gas men call to inspect and read meters in residences in San Diego, Cal., they arrive in automobiles. Two new Maxwell cars have been added to the original fleet of five machines.

Salesman Travels 11,000 Miles in Auto

NEW YORK, April 21.—F. H. Bachmann, a traveling salesman, arrived in New York yesterday in a Brush runabout, with which he covers his territory, and in which he recently made a round trip between San Antonio, Tex., and Detroit, Mich. His last journey added 6,000 miles of practically continuous travel to a record of 5,000 miles which he had made before he left the Lone Star state.

Mr. Bachmann experienced all kinds of road conditions, but the worst part of his journey was west of the Mississippi, in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. Although his car is still coated with gumbo, shell dust and alkali, it is still in good running order, and he intends to continue using it in his commercial travels.

After transacting business in New York, Mr. Bachmann will again take up the trail, striking into Pennsylvania.

PLAN GREAT TRIP

A two-year tour on motorcycles. A few riders in the country have shown the enthusiasm of three Detroit, Mich., motorcyclists and their wives who are planning a transcontinental journey to last until 1914. The riders will start on the trip in June and one of their objective points is San Francisco and the Pacific coast cities. Those who will form the party are Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Winslow and Mr. and Mrs. John Schnall.

This is the season of big shipments in the automobile business. A special order for Maxwell cars placed by the United Motor Boat company required 35 freight cars to make the shipment and 105 automobiles were delivered to the Boston firm in one lot. This is claimed to be the largest shipment ever made to New England.

DENVER WINS IN SNOWSTORM

DENVER, April 21.—The locals took the third straight from Lincoln today in a snow storm. It was a hard-fought contest, in which the Nebraskans took the lead in a home run and two three-buggers, but Denver slugged the victors in the sixth, and passed on the winning run in the seventh.

Score: R.H.E.
Denver.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 12 2
Lincoln.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 2
Scribner, Kinsella and Frambles; Smith and Stratton, Bachata.
Stolen bases—Coffey, 2; Quillen.
Two-base hit—Channell. Three-base hits—McConnell, Muller, Frambles, Channell, Lindsay, Homerun—Cole. Sacrifice hit—Cassidy. Sacrifice fly—Lloyd. Struck out—By Scribner, 3; Smith, 1; Kinsella, 1. First base on balls—Off Smith, 1. Double plays—Walker to Cole to Muller; Frambles to Lloyd. Left on bases—Denver, 6; Lincoln, 4. Innings pitched—By Scribner, 6; Kinsella, 4. Umpire—Johnson.

SIoux CITY 6; OMAHA 0.

OMAHA, April 21.—The "kill-edged" pitching of Paul Brown and the timely hitting of the Sioux City players won for the first eight innings Brown did not allow any sort of a hit, but in the eighth the locals got three singles, but a miraculous catch by Brown with the bases filled, kept the Omaha players from tallying.

Score: R.H.E.
Omaha.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1
Sioux City.....6 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 10 2
Hall and Arbogast; Brown and Cushman.
First base on balls—Off Hall, 3; Brown, 3. Struck out—By Hall, 10; Brown, 5. Umpires—Kissane and Carter.

DES MOINES 3; ST. JOSEPH 1.

ST. JOSEPH, April 21.—Douglas held the locals to three hits and struck out ten, causing the home club's defeat. A great catch by Curtis in the ninth, with the bases full, saved the game for Des Moines.

Score: R.H.E.
Des Moines.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 1
St. Joseph.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 1
Douglas, McGraw; Chellette, Wheatley and Gossett.
Three-base hit—Watson. Two-base hits—Kores, Leonard. Struck out—By Douglas, 10; Chellette, 3; Wheatley, 5. First base on balls—Off Douglas, 5; Chellette, 2. Umpire—Knapp.

TOPEKA 3; WICHITA 1.

TOPEKA, April 21.—Hughes' bad throw in the first inning, which permitted 10th scores, enabled Topeka to defeat Wichita, 3 to 1. The visitors filled the bases several times, but were unable to score after the first inning.

Score: R.H.E.
Topeka.....2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 7 1
Wichita.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 2
Fugate, Kuesel and Coeham; Chapman, Durham and Clemmons.
Two-base hits—Gardner, King. Double plays—Emory to Chapman to Gardner. First base on balls—Off Fugate, 3; Kuesel, 3; Durham, 1. Struck out—By Fugate, 8; Kuesel, 1; Coeham, 1; Durham, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Kuesel, 1; Coeham, 1; Durham, 1. Umpire—Haskell.

Australia Is Paradise of Fighters

By ED. W. SMITH.
CHICAGO, April 21.—Australia, paradise of the fighter! That's the way the antipodes are spoken of by Jimmy Clabby of Milwaukee and Jim Barry of this city, a couple of battlers who are now sojourning on Australian soil, and according to letters from them just received in the last Australian mail, fairly wallowing in wealth.

Barry is especially enthusiastic about Australia, in that frame of mind probably because he never got his coin quite as rapidly as did Clabby here in his native land and therefore is less used to it.

Clabby speaks of his Australian trip in glowing terms and is so well pleased with the "land down under," as the English call it, that if it were not for his folks in dear old Hammond, Ind., he wouldn't think of returning to America at all.

"Never have I treated so generously and so kindly anywhere as I have been here in Australia," Jimmy writes to me. "The game is in a flourishing condition here. It is no trouble at all to get fights. If you are not too particular about the weights and the coin they pay you is something something."

"Somehow or other I am able to save money here, too," something I never did in America. "I'm sending coin home right along and expect when I get away from here and back to the folks I'll have a nice little fortune waiting for me. What do you think of old Jimmy, anyway, leaving away the coin? Sounds funny, doesn't it? But to tell you the truth I like this land so much that I wouldn't think of leaving here if it wasn't for the folks."

Clabby says very little about the matches he has had over there, expecting to cover them in a general way by the statement that he has been quite successful. Jimmy beat King McEwan, the Australian lightweight champion in 20 rounds, but this match evidently was not even discussed when Clabby's letter was written February 27. Jimmy also beat Dave Smith, Australian middleweight champion, in 30 rounds, so it is plain that the weight scaling in Australia does not cut very much of a figure in the matchmaking.

Barry says he has been able to keep in better condition in Australia than any place he ever was, believing that the climate and the outdoor life one naturally leads there is conducive to excellent condition all the time.

President Ward, of the Boston Nationals, talks of taking his team to Australia to train next spring.

Highlanders and Giants in Benefit

NEW YORK, April 21.—A large crowd saw the New York Nationals crush the New York Highlanders today in a game played for the benefit of the survivors of the Titanic today.

Club: Nationals.....5 0 0 5 0 0 0—11 12 2
Americans.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 10 5
Maxwell, Fullenwider and Wilson; Harley, McConnell and Fisher.
The receipts of the game were \$9,435.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

How They Stand.

Club	W	L	Pct.
Denver	3	0	1.000
St. Joseph	2	1	.667
Topeka	2	1	.667
Omaha	1	1	.500
Sioux City	1	1	.500
Wichita	1	2	.333
Des Moines	1	2	.333
Lincoln	0	3	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

How They Stand.

Club	W	L	Pct.
Boston	5	1	.833
Philadelphia	4	2	.667
Chicago	3	3	.500
Cleveland	3	3	.500
Detroit	4	4	.500
Washington	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	6	.250
New York	0	6	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

How They Stand.

Club	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	5	2	.714
New York	5	3	.625
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
St. Louis	4	4	.500
Boston	4	4	.500
Chicago	4	4	.500
Pittsburgh	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	2	6	.250

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Nashville, 6; Chattanooga, 5.
Mobile, 2; Montgomery, 2.
Memphis, 3; Atlanta, 2.
New Orleans, 4; Birmingham, 2.
(Second game, eight innings, darkness.)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 5.
Columbus, 5; St. Paul, 3.
Toledo, 1; Minneapolis, 5.
Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 3; (11 innings.)

COAST LEAGUE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Morning game:
Score: R.H.E.
Los Angeles.....2 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 3
Oakland.....4 13 1
Slagle and Roles; Maloney and Bohrer.
Afternoon game:
Los Angeles.....7 10 2
Oakland.....4 9 7
Halla and Smith; Pope and Tiedeman.



MRS. JOSEPHINE D. BACON.
Mrs. Josephine D. Bacon, New York clubwoman and authoress, is being congratulated on her prowess as a wrestler. She recently demonstrated how to handle a masher by giving an exhibition before an audience of several hundred women and girls who cheered her as she won a contest from a Japanese Jiu-Jitsu expert, whom she succeeded in throwing for two straight falls. J. Herpout Morgan's daughter, Anne, witnessed the contest and was one of the first to congratulate Mrs. Bacon.

1,250 ENTRIES FOR KENTUCKY FUTURITY

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 21.—The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association here has announced that the \$20,000 Kentucky futurity for foals of 1910 which closed April 1, received the nomination of 1,250 mares, the pick of the breeding world. The largest list of nominations is this year again made by W. E. D. Stokes' Patchen Wilkes farm of Lexington, Ky., which enters 111 mares.

The Walnut Hill stock farm of L. V. Harkness again holds second place with 34 mares.

BROWNS DROPPED THREE STRAIGHT

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Chicago made clean sweep of the opening series with the locals, winning the final game in the sixth, with one out. St. Louis had two men on, when Peters was relieved by Smith, who held the home team hitless for the remainder of the game.

Score: R.H.E.
St. Louis.....0 0 0 1 3 0 0—3 7 3
Chicago.....1 0 1 1 3 0 1—5 13 2
Powell, Allison, Lake and Stephens; Peters, Walsh and Block.
Two-base hit—Peters. First base on balls—Off Powell, 1; Walsh, 2; Allison, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 2; Allison, 1; Peters, 3; Walsh, 5. Umpires—Evans and Egan.

CLEVELAND 4; DETROIT 0.

DETROIT, April 21.—Bill Burns went to pieces in the tenth inning, and Detroit lost a heart-breaking pitchers' battle to Cleveland. Butcher's one-handed catch featured. Jackson was far too well poised to keep his audience waiting for any length of time.

His automobile speeding wunts and the other eccentricities that he occasionally affects are as much a part of his general scheme to keep in print as they are calculated to amuse himself.

Two-base hit—Butcher, Burns, Kaler. First base on balls—Off Burns, 1. Struck out—By Burns, 4; Kaler, 1. Umpire—Perrine.

LEIFIELD WAS VERY GENEROUS

CHICAGO, April 21.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh in the opening game of the series. Cheney was in fine form and held the visitors at his mercy. The locals won the game by opportune hitting, coupled with Leiffield's generosity. A large crowd witnessed the game.

Score: R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 3 0 0 0 3—5 9 1
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1
Cheney and Archer; Leiffield and Gibson.
Two-base hits—Archer. First base on balls—Off Leiffield, 6; Cheney, 3. Struck out—By Cheney, 9; Leiffield, 2. Umpires—Johnston and Eason.

CINCINNATI 7; ST. LOUIS 1.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Cincinnati bunched five of the nine hits in the sixth inning and defeated St. Louis. Fromme was effective at all times, while Steele was hit hard and Woodburn was wild. Esmond's homerun, with two men on bases in the sixth, featured. Mitchell and Evans also hit well.

Score: R.H.E.
St. Louis.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 6 0
Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 9 0 1—7 9 0
Steele, Woodburn and Bliss; Fromme and McLean.
Two-base hits—Steele, McLean. Three-base hit—Evans. Sacrifice—Homerun—Esmond. First base on balls—Off Steele, 3; Woodburn, 3. Struck out—By Steele, 1; Woodburn, 1; Fromme, 2. Umpires—Owens and Brennan.

Weather Man Spoils Zooz-Robbins Game

The Robbins did not leave their nests yesterday, and the Menagerians remained in their cages, so the threatened struggle for supremacy which was to be waged at Zooz park was postponed until a warmer day. Next Sunday was selected by the weather man as one of the best he has in sight, and the classic battle between the old-time rivals will be pulled off then. Providence permitting, as the New Haven papers used to say of the barnstorming troupes which played the capital city first.

Wolgast Balks at Change of Weights

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 21.—The report that a national movement is about to be started to change the prize fight weights has considerably excited Ad Wolgast.

"It is reported from certain quarters that the lightweight limit will be changed," read Ad's recently from a press telegram received by one of the Los Angeles papers; then he added bitterly: "Well, take it from me, Bo, this report isn't coming from 'certain quarters.' It is just reported from one quarter; just the same old two-bit piece. It's Packy McFarland who reports it."

"Ever since I have been sick, Packy has been hankering around after that lightweight title. He wants to get the lightweight limit changed to 135 pounds, and then try to take it away from me."

"There is no reason why the lightweight limit should be changed to 135 pounds to suit McFarland, and even then it should be changed to 138 to suit Ernie."

"There is no special or logical reason, as they say, to fix the class limits at any special figure on the scales."

"For some reason—I don't know why—the lightweight limit has been fixed at 135 pounds. It might just as well have been 134 pounds or 132 pounds; but it wasn't. There is no earthly reason why it should be changed now. It would be unfair to all the boys who have had to endure hard training to make the weight to alter this limit now."

In spite of Ad's wrath it is understood that one of the biggest New York papers has taken up the matter of the proposed change. Among other features of the weight overhauling, it is proposed to make a new class with a weight limit of 133 pounds to accommodate the boys like Joe Mandot, Jack White, Tommy Kilbane and a raft of others.

Illawatha, Kan., has taken the franchise in the M.-L.-N.-K. league formerly held by Cleveland, Ia.

PUGILISTIC CHAMPS ARE STRONG FOR PUBLICITY

By HARRY B. SMITH.

When J. Arthur Johnson would climb the stairs of a newspaper office with his story of fights that he wanted, but all that changed when he won the premier honor. Instead, the newspaper men followed Johnson.

But, he said to the credit of the black champion, that in spite of his ring successes, he never lost track of the main idea to keep himself in touch in the papers. Never, even in those final days at Reno, before his fight with Jeffries, was Johnson too busy to see a sporting writer who had business with him. His boxing was done on scheduled time, and he was far too well poised to keep his audience waiting for any length of time.

His automobile speeding wunts and the other eccentricities that he occasionally affects are as much a part of his general scheme to keep in print as they are calculated to amuse himself.

More than that, Johnson can make news, and is rated about as shrewd a boxer as ever donned tight. There was never a day so quiet in his training experiences, but Johnson could talk himself into the papers.

I remember one afternoon when he was just starting training for Jeffries out at the Seal Rock house. The preliminary news had thinned out, and the Johnson wasn't ready to box, it looked extremely odd. But once again Johnson made good.

"I see this fellow Corbett talks about flatfooted boxers," he said when no one else seemed ready to open the conversation. "Well, I'm going to tell you something about flatfooted boxers."

And he trailed off into an argument that made good reading.

Battling Nelson, in a way, has been a different sort of advertiser, although a persistent one. Just at present he is confining his work to mailing out copies of the papers in whatever town he may happen to be showing. These papers go to every sporting editor he knows in the United States, and the postage bill must be no inconsiderable item.

As a champion, and particularly after his split with Billy Nelson, Nelson believed in the personal interview and was frequently to be seen in newspaper offices, talking to the sporting writers, perhaps about the fight game, but always about himself.

He has delved into newspaper work to a certain extent, and when up in the pugilistic world had a string of papers to which he wired (collect, of course) happenings in which the name of Battling Nelson appeared.

Stanley Ketchel, when he came to understand newspapers and newspaper men, was an easy man to interview, although it cannot be said that he was ideal from that standpoint. Stories with him had to be manufactured, and Ketchel was of no assistance in the production of the same.

Ad Wolgast was absolutely indifferent to the sporting writers when he first achieved fame, but his viewpoint has changed until today he likes to make the rounds of the papers. Usually, however, he is accompanied by Manager Tom Jones, who does most of the talking, as Wolgast, like others of his profession, is not long on conversation.

Joe Gans was another fighter who

depended upon his manager, and was rarely did more than to answer questions, and preferred to talk on other subjects than boxing. For a time, when Al Horford managed him, the Baltimore lightweight, Horford, as the "ready letter writer," managed to keep his man going, but the latter writing was not into dispute, and is largely abandoned as a wholesale means of advertising a fighter.

Gans never forgot his place, and that trait alone made him a favorite with those who came in contact with him. Terms of a match were never discussed by Gans, who was inclined to leave everything but training and fighting to his handler.

Once upon a time, I remember, just before his title was transferred to Nelson, Gans requested assistance from the writer in framing a letter that he was to send personally to one of the Baltimore papers. The letter was drafted and copied by Gans on his own typewriter and mailed to Maryland. And a few days later, there came a word of thanks from Joe, who in true colored fashion concluded: "Hoping this finds you feeling well as it leaves me feeling fine."

Yours truly,
"JOE GANS."

Going to the other extreme, I think the worst man in the pugilistic game from the standpoint of the papers was James J. Jeffries. Other fighters perhaps have failed for assistance, but it was generally because they didn't understand how, rather than from any desire to be obstinate.

Jeffries, particularly in training for Johnson, was a cross to every man who was detailed to cover his camp. I don't now whether Jeff took a fiendish delight in blocking the men who ought to have been working with him, but he succeeded beautifully, whether or no.

Now, these writers didn't care a whoop, personally, but they had to have that news for their papers. But they suppose they were informed when Jeffries would do this or that? Not a bit of it. They were sometimes more at ease than the general public, and simply had to do the next best thing—watch Jeffries from the moment he came out of the house in the morning until he went to bed at night.

You may remember that Jeffries boxed when he pleased and didn't often please. One day, without any notice, he did his boxing at 7 o'clock in the morning. Not more than half a dozen of the fraternity happened to be on hand. For the rest of the week, there were rumors flying that Jeff would box in the early morning, but it was too hot. That necessitated early breakfasts, but for all the time who gathered each morning at Moans Springs, there was no boxing. And when Jeffries did consent to spar, it happened to be in the afternoon.

BOWLING NEWS

The following are on the Overland's roll of honor for the week ending Saturday night, by reason of 200 scores, or better:

Nissen, 216; Goshen, 202; Dr. Conway, 225; Mubert, 200; Unger, 214; 217; 219; 212; 215; Balts, 246; 247; 248; 249; 208; 201; Allen, 211; 208; 214; 209; 211; Prentekant, 211; Neigh, 206; 201; Brown, 204; Thomas, 205; McReynolds, 201; 200; Harrison, 211; 204; 205; McClure, 221; S. Goshen, 201; 204; Frisco, 210; Noltz, 230; Balty, 206; Giarke, 218; Arnold, 202; Davies, 202; 218; 206; Scott, 204; Bernard, 201; Woodring, 202.

GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS AT OLYMPIAD

NEW YORK, April 21.—Although the events in the Olympic games in the stadium at Stockholm, Sweden, are more than two months away, 29,000 seats have already been disposed of, and the committee in charge has decided to build another stand, capable of holding 10,000 people, and even with this it is more than likely that the late comers will be unable to secure seats for the contests. Following the example of the American team, the Russian committee is making arrangements to charter a steamship for its athletes.

The American committee announced the final plans for accommodations on the Finland. The steamship will leave New York to Antwerp. Two days will be given for visiting points of interest in Belgium, and on June 26 the party will leave Antwerp, arriving at Stockholm on June 29, the day the rifle, revolver, trap shooting and lawn tennis contests begin. This will give the athletes a week before the track and field games begin, on July 6.

In Stockholm the Finland will be anchored in the inner harbor, at the eastern end of the Staggard, opposite the Tegelviken. Passengers will retain free access to the shore and will be by private launch or gondola bridge. In addition to transportation on the Finland, with rooms and meals during the athletic events in Stockholm, each passenger will be furnished with a first-class return ticket, good on the steamships of the International Mercantile company's lines until August 10. Included in the price of the trip will be reserved seats in the stadium for all athletic events from July 6 to 16.

Club	W	L	Pct.
Douglas-Chappell	27	12	.692
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Robbins	26	13	.666
Powell-Doner	26	16	.618
Bricklayers	20	19	.513
Ball	20	26	.435
New York	19	29	.396
Smith Packing Co.	22	29	.432
Cuesta Rey	17	31	.353
Pharmacists	10	29	.256

OVERLAND BOWLING ALLEYS

THE WEATHER
WASHINGTON, April 21. Forecast Colorado local rains or snows Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado college weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:
Temperature at 6 a. m. 51
Temperature at 12 m. 53
Temperature at 6 p. m. 41
Maximum temperature 53
Minimum temperature 41
Mean temperature 47
Max. bar. pres. inches 30.0
Min. bar. pres. inches 29.8
Mean vel. of wind per hour 2.5
Max. vel. of wind per hour 3.0
Relative humidity at noon 62
Dew point at noon 50
Precipitation in inches .00

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THE next club dance given by Irene Clark and Eddie Thomas, at the Majestic hall, April 24.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS can use to great advantage clothing for indigent women and children. Call phone Main 388.

FREE ILLUSTRATED LECTURE—Schmidt's hall, tonight, Colorado City, by Dr. A. Wingell Subject "Disinfectants, Their Cause and Cure." All invited.

NO CONCERT—On account of the stormy weather, there was no concert at Stratton park pavilion yesterday. The program which was prepared for the concert by Director William J. Fink will be given at some future date.

What the Press Agents Say

"THE SPRING MAID" TONIGHT

With the possible exception of "The Merry Widow," with which "The Spring Maid" has been so often compared, no light opera has been considered sufficiently fascinating to reach over to a second year before New York's blaze of theatricals. But this latest opera has this record to its credit as well as having been recalled to pass over the same complete round of cities twice in the limits of a single season.

"The Spring Maid" is considered to be the most modern of its class, and is thought to suggest the line of entertainment that the music-loving Viennese have designed for the world in the next few years. There is in it the forerunner of the "Cabaletta" form of entertainment that has been so popular over all Europe for about two years and yet this opera retains its comic opera construction through out. Perhaps the chief difference to be found is that this newest music work presents the spirit of rollicking Viennese fun in its action as well as in its dialogue more than any other light opera the present generation can remember. There is opportunity for everyone of the long, fast to be funny some of the time and unusual possibilities for playing the part as well as the ear in its play set within the main love tale—a story taken from one of the merriest of German old German folk tales with its wood nymphs and flitting rabbits.

The producers, Werthe and Lasseker, are credited with making the most of "The Spring Maid" and its qualities and have even brought to America the little Hungarian prima donna, Muzsi Hatos, who originated the part of the maid and is the principal idol of the Viennese themselves, as well as Charles M. K. in the most noted player of comedy roles in England. The little English comedian of the provinces.

The "Spring Maid" will be seen at the Opera house tonight. Seats selling at the box office prices of \$2.00.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN IN "THE REAL THING"

"The Real Thing," Henrietta Crosman's newest, brightest and funniest comedy, tells of a husband whose wife loves him to death. It is a story so busy to prove it is him. So busy does her attention between the children and the household duties, with the mistaken idea that the proper way to

house in order and the children's faces clean. As the lady who brings order out of this chaotic condition, Miss Crosmann shines in the most interesting role she has had in years. She tells the husband what she imagines to be the secret of married happiness, and she tells the wife to make a fuss over her husband and master it she wants to keep him interested. She doesn't tell the wife that by not looking her prettiest on all occasions and neglecting her personal appearance around the house she has driven her husband so far as to kiss another woman. This is as far as the mischief has proceeded however when Miss Crosmann, as the widow starts her work of rehabilitation. She is successful—although in straightening out their affairs she gets herself in hot water with her society. This is all smoothed out however, and everybody hugs and kisses at the finale.

ROYALTY HEARS WONDERFUL PLAYING OF LONDON YOUTH

LONDON, April 21.—The youthful pianist who is known as "Solomon," played before the king and queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Princess Mary and Prince John at Buckingham palace. Nine years of age, he exhibited his astonishing gifts in a long program of classic pieces, to the delight of his audience.

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Buckingham palace. Nine years of age, he exhibited his astonishing gifts in a long program of classic pieces, to the delight of his audience.

The boy was not in the least abashed. He was full of high spirits, and after the serious part of his performance, he played with gusto, at the king's special request, a humorous piece, "The Teddy Bear's Frolic," in which he introduced a curious dream effect in the base. "Solomon" played about three-quarters of an hour. The program included one of Bach's French suites, an impromptu by Schubert, "A Song Without Words," by Mendelssohn, a set of Mozart variations, and a Polka by Mme. Alice Verne-Bredt.

"Solomon" is the son of an east end tailor. Miss Verne discovered him about 15 months ago, and took him into her charge, making herself responsible for his whole education. In these 15 months he has learned practically all he knows, and his repertoire includes no fewer than three concertos (two by Beethoven and one by Mozart) as well as a quantity of small pieces. He has appeared twice in public in London with great success.

At a concert at Queen's hall last year, at which he was accompanied by the London Symphony orchestra, he used a piano specially constructed with small keys. Since then, however, his hands have stretched and at Buckingham palace yesterday the piano he used was normal save as regard the pedals, which were specially constructed to come within range of his legs.

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Mizzi Hajos in "The Spring Maid"

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HOW President Taft's judicial mind has worked in politics is shown by a review of some of his acts by Amos Pinchot in Pearson's Magazine for May. If you are for President Taft for re-election this story of some of his acts will make you do a lot of thinking. If you are against him it will give you plenty to talk about that cannot be dodged. Every candidate should be judged by his public acts when that is possible. His acts are more important than his words. The right man as President means a great deal to you. Just fix that in your mind. Then see by this review of his acts if you think President Taft is the right man.

Another article in the same magazine answers from the point of view of intelligent Socialists two of the most persistent objections to Socialism. Why certain pitchers can always beat certain baseball teams is explained by Christy Mathewson. The written opinions of Democratic politicians from all over the country about a Democratic Presidential candidate is another article. And there are eight complete short stories that are all good.

The whole series of articles on "The Unhappy Doctor of the Courts" by Allan L. Benson has been printed in pamphlet form and will be sent to any A. A. Can who sends on receipt of five cents for each copy. Prices for quantities upon application.

Pearson's Magazine for May

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Those Cheyenne Mountain Lots
Several people have bought lots during the cut price sale. Several others have signified a desire to purchase; all such will be given till April 25 to select at the cut price, \$125 for \$250 lots. Until \$1,500 worth of lots are sold, \$250 lots will be sold for \$150; \$300 lots for \$225 and \$350 lots for \$275, after which no lots will be sold for less than schedule prices. You cannot make an investment of a small amount more likely to increase in value in a few months, as the number of lots cannot increase while the demand for them is increasing.

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